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# Korean Affairs Report

No. 320

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3 November 1983

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 320

### CONTENTS

#### INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on DPRK Reaction to Rangoon Bombing (Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, 14 Oct 83; Pyongyang Domestic Service, various dates).....	1
Denunciation of Chon Cited Citizens Express 'Indignation' Toward Chon People React to KCNA Statement South's Bombing Charges Denounced DPRK Reaction Cited	
Reportage on ROK Reaction to Rangoon Bombing (YONHAP, various dates; THE KOREA HERALD, 20 Oct 83).....	13
YONHAP Analyzes Bombing YONHAP Cites Japanese Paper YONHAP Analyzes Burmese Announcement N. Korea Behind Bombing Daily Urges Preparedness, Editorial	

#### SOUTH KOREA

##### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YONHAP Analyzes Chon's Selection of New Cabinet (YONHAP, 15 Oct 83).....	20
Paper Asks New Cabinet To Be Devoted to People (Editorial; CHUNGANG ILBO, 15 Oct 83).....	22
Paper Calls for Restraint in Response to Bombing (Editorial; KYONGHYANG SINMUN, 14 Oct 83).....	24

ROK Daily Editorial on Cabinet Reshuffle (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 15 Oct 83).....	26
ROK Daily's View on Cabinet Reshuffle (Pak Chang-sok; THE KOREA TIMES, 15 Oct 83).....	28
DKP Committee Leader Protests Second Appointment (HUNGUK ILBO, 8 Oct 83).....	30
Editorial Sees Chance To Correct Past Wrongs (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 16 Oct 83).....	31
New DJP Chairman Pledges To Work for Party (YONHAP, 17 Oct 83).....	33
Daily Previews Upcoming Parties Meeting (THE KOREA HERALD, 18 Oct 83).....	34
Daily Stresses Dialogue Politics for Unity (Editorial; THE KOREA TIMES, 20 Oct 83).....	36
Briefs	
Resident Cards Renewal	38
New Protocol Secretary	38
Chong Nae-hiuk Appointed DJP Chairman	38
ECONOMY	
Daily Hopes for Strong Leadership of New Cabinet (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 18 Oct 83).....	40
Reportage on Chohung Bank Scandal (YONHAP, 8, 15 Oct 83; THE KOREA TIMES, 18 Oct 83).....	42
Bank President Resigns	
Former Bank President Reached	
Daily Urges Restoration of Order, Editorial	
Finance Committee To Deal With Financial Scandal (CHOSON ILBO, 6 Oct 83).....	45
AARRO Workshop Opens in Seoul 12 October (YONHAP, 12 Oct 83).....	46
Editorial Seeks Consistent Economic Policy (Editorial; THE KOREA HERALD, 16 Oct 83).....	47
SOCIAL CONDITIONS	
Briefs	
Preventive Measures on Encephalitis	49

## GEOGRAPHY

### Briefs

No More Typhoons Expected 50

## FOREIGN RELATIONS

### ROK Voices Suspicions of Burmese Government

(Yi Chae-mu; HANGUK ILBO, 14 Oct 83)..... 51

### Briefs

Regional Public Administration Meeting 53

Gen Athit Visits Seoul 53

## NORTH KOREA

## ECONOMY

### Swedish Firms Reluctant To Sell Goods Until Record Debt

#### Paid

(Uno Skold; SVENSKA DAGBLADET, 23 Sep 83)..... 54

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON DPRK REACTION TO RANGOON BOMBING

#### Denunciation of Chon Cited

SK140947 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] The masses of all strata are castigating Chon Tu-hwan in connection with the blast at the National Cemetery of Burma on 9 October. (Yun Kyong-ok) of our radio station will report on this:

[Yun Kyong-ok] In the wake of the bomb blast at the National Cemetery of Burma on 9 October, most of the more than 30-member suite of Chon Tu-hwan were killed or injured. In regard to this, the masses of all strata are now castigating Chon Tu-hwan.

A certain Mr Yi, former college professor residing in Chongno District, Seoul, said: The bomb blast at the National Cemetery was a due punishment for the Chon Tu-hwan group, a group of fiendish murderers, which is intent on nation-selling acts, while running counter to the trend of the times. As has already been reported, an antigovernment force of Burma has said that it is responsible for the bomb blast. This shows to what extent Chon Tu-hwan is hated by the world's people as well as our people. One who wields the sword will be killed by the sword. Chon Tu-hwan must step down from power, assuming responsibility for the incident.

Mr Yi Kyu-sam, 32, a worker residing in Chunggu District, Seoul, said: Chon Tu-hwan left for the visits with highly elevated spirits, amid the forced seeing off by a multitude of people who had been driven out in the rain. He, however, returned home alone, after having most of his suite killed or injured. Even though he returned alive, Chon Tu-hwan is just the same as dead. The Rangoon bomb blast was a declaration of the end of the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the U.S. colonial puppet regime. Fiendish murderer Chon Tu-hwan, who is intent on nation-selling and fascist acts, must be punished.

Meanwhile, on the news about the Rangoon incident, the college campuses are stirring more than ever. Students said: The incident was a due punishment for murdered Chon Tu-hwan. The incident was a matter of course. Chon Tu-hwan should have been killed.

Pak Il-chon, 25, a student at Seoul National University, said: There is a saying that the tyrant who dies at the end of a natural life span is a happy one. I think it means that this tyrant will be kipped before his time. Chon Tu-hwan is a fiendish murderer who submerged Kwangju in the sea of blood. It is impossible to count the crimes he has committed. Accordingly, he will be unable to live out his natural life.

Pak In-che, 35, a peasant residing in an area adjacent to Kwangju, said: Chon Tu-hwan is bound to be dealt such a blow either at home or abroad. The Rangoon incident has more clearly disclosed the appearance of Chon Tu-hwan as the enemy of the people. Chon Tu-hwan, who remained unperturbed during the ruthless massacre of thousands of Kwangju citizens and even had the tombs of the victims on Mount Mudung leveled, is now staging commotions, flying flags half-mast and holding the national funeral for the scores of his faithful followers killed in Rangoon. With all this, can ew say he is the president of the republic? Chon Tu-hwan must be torn off to his death.

A certain Mr Ho, a political figure residing in Kahoe-dong, Seoul, said: Chon Tu-hwan must assume responsibility for the incident. At the time of the massacre committed by policeman U of the Uiryong Police Station, he fired many police officials concerned. Why doesn't he want to assume responsibility for killing and injuring his suite by taking them to alien country? Chon Tu-hwan should assume responsibility and step down from power.

He said that the incident is a matter of course for the nation-selling acts and the repression of the people and, thus, is a final warning to the politicians.

#### Citizens Express 'Indignation' Toward Chon

SK141050 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2325 GMT 13 Oct 83

[Text] The anticommunist rackets, which the Chon Tu-hwan ring is desperately kicking up with the Rangoon bombing as an occasion, are giving rise to our people's hatred and indignation.

Choe Ki-pal, deputy director of a department of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the GFWUK, says:

[Begin recording] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Anticommunism in South Korea is a panacea to justify the U.S. imperialists' and their lackeys' crimes, ranging from the suppression of the people and the elimination of political dissidents to the arousing of war commotions and the incitement of fratricidal war.

As the world knows, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a right-hand man of the U.S. imperialists, who went out of his wits over a bomb attack in Rangoom, Burma, and hurriedly returned to his den, is running amok in anticommunist hysteria. Whenever incidents have caused confusion in South Korea, the South Korean puppets have tried to extricate themselves by preposterously shifting responsibility for the incidents onto us. This is their stereotyped method. Whenever the

South Korean people have vehemently waged the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and the South Korean puppets have been plunged into predicaments, the puppets have kicked up anti communist rows, groundlessly taking issue with us. This is a well-known fact. With the stereotyped method, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raising frantical anticommunist commoditions, provoking us on groundless charges. This is aimed at coping with the crises in the colonial, military, fascist rule. Because of its crimes before the country and the nation, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is being denounced and rejected by the world's people as well as the Korean people and the foundation of its rule is being shaken.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is depserately trying to find a way to survive by intensifying anticommunist rackets and new war provocation maneuvers against us. Its attempt, however, is foolish. History shows that those who have resorted to foolish anticommunist rackets and war policy have not escaped ruin. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must renounce the despicable anticommunist rackets and step down from power at once as demanded by the South Korean people. [end recording]

Colleague O Yun-hwan of the Taedonggang mechanization office says:

[Begin recording] The respected and beloved leader Marshall Kim Il-song has taught: The enemy is cunning and sinister and is unscrupulous about methods and means to achieve its purposes.

While kicking up wholesale anticommunist hysteria against us with the Rangoon explosion as an occasion, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique issued an emergency alert order throughout the whole area of South Korea and, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, put the U.S. aggressors occupying South Korea and the puppet army into a perfect combat posture. This is an outrageous, ridiculous, foolish act and is a tyrannical challenge to us. I sternly denounce with surging national indignation the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique for, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, having put the U.S. imperialist aggressors in South Korea and the puppet army into a perfect combat posture, for intentionally aggravating antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South, and extremely straining the situation.

Whenever incidents have taken place in South Korea, the South Korean puppets have tried to extricate themselves from the predicaments by shifting responsibility onto us. This is their stereotyped method. Whenever they have faced crises, the South Korean puppets have raised rows of taking issue with us, coming out with so-called shooting and spy incidents.

When he was the commander of the first division of the puppet army, traitor Chon Tu-hwan despicably ran amok to advertise the so-called tunnel incident fabricated by the former dictator. Following the precedents of the former puppets, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is plunging into a deadlocked predicament due to his crimes.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is the butcher of the nation who cruelly slaughtered thousands of fellow countrymen in Kwangju by mobilizing the puppet army

with the support of the U.S. imperialists and is a warmaniac who is running riot to trigger a new war.

Because of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, South Korea today has been more completely reduced to a human hell where people cannot live, and the danger of war has further increased in our country.

Because of its crimes, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been rejected and cursed by the people. Youths, students, and people in South Korea today are vigorously staging the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle. At the same time, voices cursing and condemning traitor Chon Tu-hwan are ever increasing everywhere in the world.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who faces crises at home and abroad, is now desperately trying to divert the people's attention elsewhere and, thus, to extricate himself from his predicament by preposterously decrying us this time again. No matter how desperately the Chon Tu-hwan ring may run wild in the anti-communist rackets against the republic, no one will be cheated by this and the rascals will gain nothing from it.

The South Korean puppet clique should act discreetly and immediately to renounce its base and shameless slandering rackets against us. Our people are now keenly watching the rascals provocation maneuvers with high vigilance. If the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, their stooge, lead the situation on the Korean peninsula, to an irretrievable situation under an absurd pretest, our people will never tolerate the rascals.

#### People React to KCNA Statement

SK161311 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0034 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] In this hour, we will broadcast the reaction to the KCNA statement. (Kong Hun-tak), leader of the turbine workshop of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, said:

[Begin recording] All party members and workers of our Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant who have heard the KCNA statement through newspapers and the radio, cannot suppress their surging indignation. It is already known to the world that on 9 October, some 30 members of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's entourage, who were on a junket to the southeastern [as heard] and Oceanian nations, were killed or wounded on-the-spot in the explosion at the National Cemetery in Rangoon, Burma. By the way, as soon as this explosion took place, groundlessly and preposterously linking it with us, traitor Chon Tu-hwan began to clamor that we had instigated the incident behind the scenes.

As the explosion took place in Rangoon, Burma, traitor Chon Tu-hwan canceled the planned junket and hastily returned to Seoul. Holding an emergency cabinet meeting and issuing a statement, he has kicked up an anticommunist racket. He has issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and ordered, along with his U.S. imperialist masters, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the



entire puppet armed forces to enter into a complete combat posture.

Also in the so-called statement he issued after returning to Seoul, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has clamored that the incident was committed by the communist group in the North. He has kicked up unprecedentedly frantic rackets against communism and the republic.

Though the Chon Tu-hwan ring was struck by a thunderbolt in another country, why does the ring preposterously implicate us and run wild? What connection is there between the explosion in faraway Burma and us? Even though no explanation has been given on the truth of the incident, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has blindly implicated and roughly slandered us. I do not think that the ring has done such a thing because it has been flabbergasted by the explosion. This clearly shows that from the beginning, the rascals have tried to abuse this incident for their impure political tricky schemes aimed at inciting the South-North confrontation and further aggravating tension.

We clearly know: it is a hackneyed trick of the South Korean puppet clique to get out of trouble by groundlessly shifting the responsibility for every case and confusion in South Korea onto us.

The South Korean puppets once kicked up rackets of trying to link us with the assassination attempt on the previous dictator on 15 August [in 1974] and the Kim Tae-chung case. All these cases were fabricated by the puppets themselves. The so-called assassination plot on the life of Chon Tu-hwan in Canada, which they kicked up a racket by implicating us last year, also was a preposterous and ridiculous fabrication. The whole world knows this.

The South Korean puppet clique is apt to implicate us and incite anticommunist confrontation. This is a deep-seated habit of theirs. This was also clearly shown by the fact that in connection with the recent case of a South Korean passenger plane, they kicked up an ill-intentioned racket of slandering us, though we were not at all related to the case.

In this connection, also in this incident, in line with such a hackneyed trick, the South Korean puppet clique has unhesitatingly carried out every kind of shameless scheme to shift responsibility for the explosion in Rangoon onto us. Thus, we cannot but regard the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's scheme as a rash act of a half-witted person and as the lunacy of a madmad. Before roughly implicating others, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should think of its sinful situation.

In essence, terrorism is not a proper act for us and cannot even be considered. [Wollae, uriegeisso terror haengwiran issobonjokdoopgo, tto issolsudo opnungossimnida.] This notwithstanding, by fabricating a preposterous pretext, with the explosion in Rangoon as momentum, the South Korean puppet clique has kicked up frantic rackets against communism and the republic. This can never be tolerated.

The working class of our Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant resolutely denounces the South Korean puppets for extremely aggravating the situation, with the

explosion in Rangoon as momentum, regarding their act as an intolerable challenge to the conscience of all Korean people and the world's progressive peoples loving justice and truth and as a grave threat to the peace of Korea, Asia and the world.

We think that the South Korean puppets should look squarely at reality and act with discretion and should immediately stop contemptible and shameless schemes of roughly implicating us.

With a high-level of vigilance, we are watching the provocative tricky schemes by the South Korean puppets. The more uproariously the South Korean puppets carry out provocative tricky schemes, the more vigorously will we wage the struggle for increased production with surging indignation against their schemes.

We will contribute to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland by operating every machine unit at full capacity and generating more electricity. To cope with vicious provocative schemes by the South Korean puppets, we will firmly defend the gains of the revolution always with a high-level of vigilance. [end recording]

(Kim Chang-il), director of a bureau of the Education Committee, said:

[Begin recording] As has already been reported, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who had been on a junket to the southeastern [as heard] and oceanian nations, received a baptism of explosion in Rangoon, Burma.

As soon as this incident took place, the puppet canceled his scheduled junket and hastily returned to Seoul. While kicking up an anticommunist racket, he has issued an emergency alert order throughout South Korea and ordered, along with his U.S. imperialist masters, the U.S. forces in South Korea and the entire puppet armed forces enter into a complete combat posture.

And, in the so-called statement he issued after having returned to Seoul, puppet Chon Tu-hwan has kicked up unprecedented rackets against communism and the republic, clamoring that the incident was committed by the communist group in the North and so on.

Showing scurrilous and abusive language while clamoring about instigation and intrigue, the rascals have been frantically kicking up rackets. Implicating us, the puppet clique has kicked up rackets against communism and the republic. This is a very preposterous, absurd, and rash act.

What possible connection is there between us and the explosion which took place in a faraway country? The South Korean puppet clique has implicated and roughly slandered us. This clearly shows that the clique is trying to abuse this incident for impure political tricky schemes to incite the South-North confrontation and further aggravate tension.

It is the hackneyed trick of the South Korean puppet clique to try to get out of trouble by preposterously shifting responsibility for every case and

confusion in South Korea. As shown by the assassination attempt on the previous dictator on 15 August [in 1974], the Kim Tae-chung case, and the so-called assassination plot on the life of Chon Tu-hwan in Canada, all cases in South Korea were preposterous fabrications. Due to the eternally indelible crimes against the history and people for fabricating such cooked-up dramas, the South Korean puppet clique has been insulated and rejected at home and abroad and has not been able to sleep comfortable at home and abroad. The clique is trying to break away from its miserable situation.

With the explosion in Rangoon as momentum, the South Korean puppets have kicked up frantic rackets against communism and the republic and have intensified the antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South. This can never be tolerated.

The South Korean puppets should look squarely at reality and act with discretion and should immediately stop the contemptible and shameless tricky schemes of roughly implicating us.

If the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique bring the situation to an irretrievable stage under a preposterous pretext, they will taste yet more bitter fruit.

To cope with the South Korean puppet clique's on-going vicious provocative tricky schemes, the workers in our educational sector are maintaining a high-level of vigilance. If the rascals indiscretely make a pounce by preposterously implicating us through this incident, the workers in our educational sector, along with all people, will give a very bitter miserable defeat to the rascals.

The South Korean puppet clique should never forget the historical lesson that those who like to play with fire will certainly be burned to death.  
[end recording]

#### South's Bombing Charges Denounced

SK170112 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0816 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] In connection with the fact that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is frantically kicking up an anticommunism racket on the occasion of the recent bombing incident in Rangoon while unfoundedly implicating us in the incident, all the people of the nation cannot now suppress their surging enmity and indignation against the enemies.

(Ko Chung-hung), associate Ph.D. and chief of the Office of Historic Research of the Academy of Social Sciences, speaks: [Begin recording] Now, the traitorous puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, who was greeted with a bomb attack in Rangoon and returned in frightened flight, is frantically kicking up an anticommunism and antirepublic racket. The puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan, returning after narrowly escaping death after having received thunder and flame which killed numerous of his followers while in another country,

is unfoundedly calling out our names and running amok. This, we can say, is like one raising his fist toward the sky in a back alley after being slapped in the face on the street. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has kicked up an anticommunism racket, carelessly implicating us in the incident without any foundation. This comes from the impure political aim of bailing themselves out of their dilemma at home and abroad, of inspring South-North confrontation, and of aggravating tension.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Whenever incidents against them occur in South Korea, authorities, the South Koreans fabricate stories that they have some thing to do with us and maneuver to put the responsibility on us. This is their hackneyed technique.

Cornered by the relentless struggle of the South Korean youths, students, and people demanding independence from the United States and democracy rather than fascism as well as by the public opinion of the world's people denouncing the cutthroat Chon Tu-hwan, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is foolishly maneuvering to get out of the dilemma by putting the responsibility for the incident on us. However, the hackneyed technique they use whenever incidents occur will not work anywhere.

As is well known, the 15 August 1974 shooting incident, the Kim Tae-chung incident, the incidents of assassinating Chon Tu-hwan, and of spy rings--these were all fake dramas the puppets themselves fabricated and produced. Exactly, such a hackneyed technique was further distinctly shown by the fact that they unfoundedly implicated us in the South Korean jetliner incident a while ago and kicked up a malicious anticommunism racket. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, now running amok after unfoundedly implicating us in the Rangoon incident, should clearly look back at its own situation.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who seized power under the control of the U.S. imperialists, committed the great barbarous Kwangju massacre, unprecedented in the history; who offered South Korea as the U.S. imperialists' colonial, military, and nuclear base; and who is desperately conducting war rackets, is being unan- imously denounced at home and abroad as the most ruthless military fascist dictator and a cutthroat. So, the patriotic South Korean youths, students, and people are taking to the streets of resistance, shouting: Tear Chon Tu-hwan to death! The world's revolutionary peoples are strongly demanding the stepdown of Chon Tu-hwan. It is only a ludicrous act that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, rejected and hated by our peoples and the people of the world for the never-to-be-condoned crime of murder it committed before history and the people, should try to evade facing its miserable status by implicating someone in the incident.

If the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique does not stop immediately the cowardly intriguing maneuvers of freely implicating us in incidents, the villains will not escape even greater defeat. We will never allow the villains' shameless intriguing maneuvers, and, if the villains carelessly run amok, we will have them pay due price for that.

Now, we are closely watching the vicious, provocative, and intriguing maneuvers with a high degree of awareness. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique should immediately stop the useless anticommunism racket, which is like hitting a rock with one's fist, and should act discreetly.

Poet Yi Chong-sul said: [Begin recording] In connection with the explosion incident on 9 October in Rangoon, Burma, the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique is waging anticommunist and the antirepublic rackets, recklessly linking the incident with us. I cannot repress surging indignation over this.

Unless it is a lunatic burglar, how can it slander us by linking the incident taking place in the far-off country with us even before knowing the truth of the incident? It is an old trick for the South Korean puppets to inspire anticommunist confrontation while freely abusing us whenever they have the opportunity.

It is widely known that the so-called assassination attempt against Chon Tu-hwan in Candad last year was a fabrication of a ridiculous and nonsensical drama. Since then, they have attempted to link the incident involving the South Korean airliner with us who had nothing to do with this, only causing the derision of the world's people.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, again raving that we manipulated the incident in Rangoon behind the scenes and so forth while abusing us, placed all of South Korea on an emergency status and assumed a full combat posture. It is fanatically speaking ill of us while creating a sensation in a frenzied manner. This is the very means the Chon Tu-hwan clique can resort to.

The communist, by nature, opposes terrorism against an individual. Historically, the communist has never undertaken an act of terrorism against an individual, nor will he.

Nevertheless, the South Korean puppets are fabricating preposterous and ridiculous excuses, taking advantage of the explosion in Rangoon. This shows that the rascals are maneuvering to escape the permanently indelible murder they committed against history and the people and that they are fanatically running amok to avoid their pitiful situation.

Our Korean people have an ancient saying that he who commits many crimes would be killed by thunder without fail. I think that the thunder of bombs was inflicted on the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique because of its permanently intolerable crimes. The crimes committed by the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique are numerous. The fascist hangmen who beastially massacred and suppressed the patriotic youths and students and the innocent people who rose in the sacred anti-U.S. struggle for independence were none other than the heinous Chon Tu-hwan clique. Those who immersed the land of Kwangju in a sea of blood were the Chon Tu-hwan clique, the peerless murderers running amok with war maneuvers.

The vicious Chon Tu-hwan clique committed countless crimes, even overseas, by opposing the cause of the world's people for independence. I cannot put up

with the fact that this rascal is slandering us with the incident caused by his own crimes; he is freely abusing us.

Today, all the world's people are actively supporting our people's struggle to achieve the plan for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Our struggle to achieve the cause of national reunification is being waged more fiercely than ever before.

At this time, the South Korean puppets, together with the U.S. imperialist masters, are artificially aggravating hostility and confrontation between the North and the South, acting rashly, and straining the situation to an extreme degree. These are maneuvers to perpetuate the nation's division and criminal acts which should not be tolerated any longer.

If the U.S. imperialists and the murderous Chon Tu-hwan clique finally lead the situation on the Korean Peninsula to an uncontrollable stage, they will be held entirely responsible for all consequences arising therefrom and they cannot escape the stern judgment of history. [end recording]

#### DPRK Reaction Cited

SK180728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0118 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Working people throughout the country are now resolutely denouncing and condemning the Chon Tu-hwan ring's anticommunist racket being staged in connection with the Rangoon bombing incident.

Han Won-suk, assistant chief engineer at Sinuiju chemical fiber plant said: [Begin recording] Hearing the news that the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is staging an anticommunist and antirepublic racket using the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma, as an occasion, party members and workers at our Sinuiju chemical fiber plant cannot repress surging hatred and indignation over the rascals.

Having narrowly escaped death in Rangoon, Burma, traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly returned to his den, canceling his junkets to Southeast Asia [as heard] and Oceania, has placed all of South Korea under an emergency alert and, together with his U.S. imperialist boss, has brought the U.S. forces stationed in South Korea and the puppet army to a completely combat-ready status. And then, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is triggering a frantic anticommunist row against us, linking the bombing incident in Rangoon with us without any grounds for it.

Despite the fact that the Burmese authorities have not yet announced the results of their investigation into the bombing incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is now conducting vicious propaganda against us, linking the incident with us. This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to abuse this incident from the outset for its heinous political maneuvers to inspire North-South confrontation and to further aggravate tension.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's frantic anticommunist and antirepublic racket, being staged with the Rangoon bombing incident as an occasion, is nothing but is political trick to escape its crisis of isolation at home and abroad.

I sternly condemn the vicious Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for having placed the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and the puppet army in complete combat readiness in collusion with its U.S. imperialist boss, for extremely aggravating the situation, and for artificially intensifying North-South confrontation.

The vicious Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must clearly look at the reality, act discreetly, and immediately renounce the reckless and shameless maneuvers of indiscriminately linking the incident with us.

Keenly watching the rascals' vicious anticommunist and slanderous maneuvers, all workers at our plant are now maintaining high vigilance on them.

If, despite our warnings, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique lead today's situation to an irretrievable stage by wantonly resorting to reckless anticommunist maneuvers, the rascals will meet greater disaster. [end recording]

Voices condemning the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan puppet ring are also strongly echoing among teachers and students of Pyongyang Second Teachers College.

Yu Yong-to, deputy director of a faculty department at Pyongyang Second Teachers College said: [Begin recording] Hearing the KCNA statement issued in connection with the bombing incident of 9 October at the National Cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, in which some 30 persons were killed or wounded among the entourage of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who was on a visit to Southeast Asian and Oceanian countries, our teachers and students cannot repress surging hatred and indignation against the rascals.

The rascals, who received a serious blow because of the thunder of the bomb on the way to the visits to foreign countries, are frantically staging an anti-communist and antirepublic racket, preposterously diverting the cause of the incident to us. This is really a farce which cannot but cause a smile.

Speaking of the fact, after the bombing incident occurred, the Burmese authorities established security nets in Rangoon and are now searching for clues. But, they have not made public any official announcement on the results of the investigation into the incident.

Nevertheless, after returning to Seoul, linking the incident with us without any grounds, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been making a great row, babbling that we manipulated the incident from behind the scenes. This is indeed an absurd remark that can be uttered only by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has actively perpetrated all wrongdoings, including knife wielding, swindling, and jugglery, shouldering them alone.

In fact, it is a widely-known, hackneyed trick that the successive South Korean puppets linked whatever happened in the past to us.

Together with all the people in the nation who, in response to the party's appeal, are energetically accelerating socialist construction under the highly raised flames of creating the speed of the 1980's, our teachers and students at Pyongyang Second Teachers College now are penetrating the murderer Chon Tu-hwan's dirty nature and watching his every movement with high vigilance.

Before arbitrarily provoking others, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique had better think of its sinful self. The traitorous Chon Tu-hwan is a human butcher who has ruthlessly and cruelly massacred innocent people wherever he went and a flagrant enemy who has wielded bayonets in the aggressive Vietnam War and is blocking the just advance of oppressed peoples by colluding with the Israeli aggressors and the South African racist clique.

Right. The crimes committed by Chon Tu-hwan, which we can never forgive, even after thousands of years, have filled the sky and land and are provoking volcano-like surging indignation and hatred from the good people of the world.

Even [word indistinct] has its limit. We hear that Chon Tu-hwan has entered a complete combat posture by provoking us preposterously. He should never make a miscalculation. According to news reports, the puppets have continuously committed acts of playing with fire in the areas near the DMZ. It is also nothing but a futile commotion.

Together with our people who, under the wise leadership of the great leader and the guidance of the glorious party center, have stubbornly nurtured strength, none of the teachers and students at our school will be frightened of or drag his feet before the puppets' outrageous acts.

We, who can hardly suppress indignation over the puppets' ridiculous and outrageous acts and are rock-solidly rallied around the great leader and the glorious party center more strongly than ever, are vigorously carrying out the work of training the students to make them teachers endlessly loyal to our party with high conviction in our triumph.

If, under the preposterous pretext, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique drive the situation of our country to a phase form which it is impossible to retrieve the situation, our teachers and students will rise without momentary hesitation to join in the single road of struggle through art and the single road of scholarship, along with all the people of the nation.  
[end recording]

Thus, workers throughout the country can hardly suppress the boiling indignation over the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique which, after having been showered with bombs in Rangoon, is running wild with reckless anticommunist and anti-republic commotions by preposterously linking it with us.

CSO: 4110/020



## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON ROK REACTION TO RANGOON BOMBING

#### YONHAP Analyzes Bombing

SK141232 Seoul YONHAP in English 1210 GMT 14 Oct 83

["Analysis--Rangoon Incident"--YONHAP Headline]

[Text] Seoul, 14 Oct (YONHAP)--As an official Burmese probe into Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon is nearing an end, evidence is piling up that establishes North Korean responsibility for this atrocious crime aimed at assassinating South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

Two suspects, believed to be North Koreans, have been arrested and another killed in Rangoon by Burmese investigators probing the incident. The equipment and personal effects they were carrying are identical to those of North Korean spies who have been apprehended in South Korea in recent years, according to South Korean investigators cooperating with the Burmese authorities in Rangoon.

Among the discovered items were remote control devices, an undetonated bomb, an incendiary device and 16 batteries presumed to have been used for Sunday's blast, the investigators said.

South Korean experts cooperating in the Burmese probe said the batteries, manufactured by Japan's Hitachi Co, were the same kind North Korean agents often use for their terrorist activities.

The path of Sunday's explosion was similar to that characteristic of explosives captured from North Korean infiltrators, the experts said. The Burmese Government said the articles seized from the killed suspect were similar to ones seized from another suspect.

A North Korean commando boat in the guise of a commercial vessel cruised in the waters off Rangoon late last month and then made a call at a Sri Lankan harbor before it disappeared a day before Chon's party arrived in the Burmese capital to start what would have been an 18-day trip to South Asian and oceanic countries and Brunei.

Sri Lanka was to be the next stop on Chon's tour, which also was to take him to India, Australia, New Zealand and Brunei, had the trip not been cut short by the bombing at Rangoon's Martyr's Mausoleum that killed 16 of Chon's top aides, including four cabinet ministers.

Also killed were one South Korean news photographer and four Burmese. The blast also wounded 48 people, including 14 South Koreans. Chon and his wife escaped the blast only by minutes.

An announcement by Rangoon on the outcome of its investigation into Sunday's bombing is "imminent," South Korean sources said. Burmese Foreign Minister Chit Hlaing, who led his country's delegation to the national funeral in Seoul Thursday for the 17 South Korean victims, was reported to have told South Korean officials that Burma now has evidence implicating North Korea in the Rangoon blast.

In fact, terrorism has been a hallmark of the North Korean leadership. As U.S. columnist Jack Anderson said in a South Korean television interview following the blast, North Korea has been training terrorists from the third world.

While exporting terrorism on the one hand, North Korea has resorted to terror as a standard means of subverting the South Korean Government in an effort to bring South Korea under its communist rule.

The Rangoon incident is not the first North Korean attempt on the life of a South Korean leader.

On the night of 21 January 1968, a team of 31 North Korean commandos attempted to assassinate then President Pak Chong-hui by attacking the Presidential Mansion. The attempt was thwarted when 27 of them were shot to death and one was seized by the South Korean army and police.

Two days later, North Korean warships abducted the U.S.S. Pueblo, a navy information-gathering ship off the east coast of the peninsula.

On 2 November 1968, about 120 North Korean guerrillas infiltrated South Korea's coastal towns of Samchok and Ulchin, and killed a number of innocent residents. South Korean armed forces and police killed 109 of the guerrillas and captured five.

On 18 August 1976, two U.S. army officers were brutally hacked to death by about 30 axe-wielding North Korean guards in the joint security area of Panmunjom, a truce village that separates North and South Korea.

Last year, Canadian authorities uncovered in advance a North Korean plot to assassinate President Chon during his official visit there in August. The incident was given worldwide publicity.

These and other incidents, including frequent border violations and the penetration of North Korean commandos along South Korea's coastal areas, are

testimony to the fact that terrorism is a standard North Korean means used to achieve its political purposes, an observation shared by South Korean and Western watchers of Pyongyang.

The Rangoon incident is a grim reminder of the violent nature of the communist regime in Pyongyang, which is ready to resort to whatever means is necessary to achieve its ends. The Rangoon blast has not only killed some of the ablest South Korean civil servants but also has shattered the hopes for inter-Korean detente.

#### YONHAP Cites Japanese Paper

SK170414 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--Under heavy guard, the Burmese Government is exerting an all-out effort to capture the remnants of "Korean terrorists" in connection with the 9 October Rangoon bomb blast, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported Monday.

In a Rangoon-dated story, the YOMIURI said the Burmese Government believes the supporters of the "Koreans" still remain in the country and posted strict precautions to police and armed forces.

Since the bombing, the Burmese authorities have arrested two "Korean terrorists" one of the two reportedly has died of injuries.

Quoting Burmese Government sources, the daily newspaper said that the Rangoon explosion, which killed 21 people, also dealt a serious blow to the Burmese political situation.

The paper pointed out that Burma is desperately searching for the Koreans not only because of South Korea's request but because there is a suspicion that Burmese security officials may have been involved in the incident.

Burmese authorities believe it would be impossible to install a bomb in the Martyrs' Mausoleum without the help of some Burmese, the paper said.

Meanwhile, major Japanese dailies Sunday carried the announcement of the outcome of the South Korean investigation in Rangoon with banner headlines on their foreign news pages, and commented that the possibility of North Korean involvement in the incident becomes greater as time goes by.

#### YONHAP Analyzes Burmese Announcement

SK180435 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 18 Oct (YONHAP)--Although Burmese authorities failed to establish the nationality of two "Korean" suspects now in their custody in their interim report Monday on the progress of an official Burmese probe into the

9 October bomb blast in Rangoon, South Korean officials view the report as a "tacit" implication of North Korea in the bombing aimed at assassinating President Chon Tu-hwan.

Seoul now is awaiting the next steps Rangoon will take in connection with the incident, including a possible diplomatic reprisal against North Korea, the officials said.

Except for the missing reference to whether the Koreans were from North or South Korea, the officials said, the report basically echoed the findings of the South Korean investigators now in Rangoon to cooperate in the Burmese probe.

The Burmese announcement concluded that the explosion, which killed 17 South Koreans and four Burmese, occurred by remote control, and said evidence indicated that the two Koreans now in the custody of Burmese authorities belonged to the group responsible for the blast.

Although Burmese authorities have denied South Korean Embassy representatives in Rangoon access to the suspects on grounds that they are in serious condition, South Korean officials believe that the identity of the "Koreans" soon will be unveiled as Rangoon decides on the actions it will take in response to the incident.

Burma has customarily referred to North Koreans simply as "Koreans," whereas it has called South Koreans "South Koreans," the officials also noted.

If North Korea turns out to be behind the bombing attack, which was aimed at assassinating the South Korean head of state during his state visit to Rangoon, Burma finds itself in a diplomatic quandary, the officials said.

South Korea reportedly has asked Burma to break its diplomatic relations with North Korea in the wake of the Rangoon blast which the South Korean president escaped only by minutes and which killed more than 10 of Chon's senior aides, including four cabinet ministers.

It is yet to be seen whether Rangoon will comply with Seoul's request at the expense of its relations of Pyongyang, which has maintained stronger ties with the Burmese Government than Seoul.

Observers here believe, however, that Rangoon eventually will have to take that course not only because of Seoul's pressure but also because of world public opinion.

Rangoon's future ties with Seoul as well as the international community at large, which was shocked by the brutal terror, will hinge on how objectively it deals with the incident as a nation that professes to be non-aligned, the observers said.

## N. Korea Behind Bombing

SK190347 Seoul YONHAP in English 0314 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo, 19 Oct (YONHAP)--Although Burmese investigation authorities did not disclose the identities of the two "Koreans" arrested in connection with the 9 October Rangoon bomb blast, diplomatic observers in Rangoon have stronger suspicion of North Korean involvement in the explosion, which killed 17 South Koreans, including four cabinet ministers, a large-circulation vernacular daily published in Tokyo said Wednesday.

In a report datelined Rangoon, the ASAHI SHIMBUN said that despite the absence of a direct reference to North Korea in Monday's interim report on the Burmese investigation, diplomatic observers almost are convinced the report implicates North Korea because the Burmese announcement concurs with the South Korean allegation that the materials found at the site, and the possessions seized from the two "Koreans," arrested and one shot to death by the Burmese police, are those commonly used by North Korean armed guerrillas.

It will take a long time before final results of the Burmese investigation come out because the Burmese authorities will continue a thorough probe into the incident's background even after the two captured Koreans' identities are learned, the ASAHI SHIMBUN reported.

Rangoon's diplomatic observers also think that the final Burmese announcement on the incident will possibly be delayed because the Burmese Government should assume diplomatic responsibility, ASAHI added.

However, another mass-circulation Japanese daily, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN, quoting sources in Rangoon, said there prevails a convincing observation that the Burmese Government will announce full results of the investigation before the end of this week at the earliest.

The Burmese Government already has discovered the entire truth of the explosion and currently is arranging countermeasures, the YOMIURI SHIMBUN also quoted the sources as saying.

Meanwhile, TONG-IL ILBO, a pro-Seoul daily published here for Korean residents, said Wednesday that North Korea currently is strengthening its special operation organization in Japan to obstruct the visits of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Pope John Paul II to Seoul. Reagan will visit in November while the papal visit is scheduled for May 1985.

Under the expansion program, North Korea has changed most of its special agents assigned to western Japan, where most Korean residents live to be geographically close to the Korean Peninsula, in an effort to achieve its "most urgent" goal of obstruction Reagan's state visit to Seoul, the TONG-IL ILBO said.

The Pyongyang regime also has issued a five-point special instruction of "Chochongnyon," the pro-Pyongyang organization of Korean residents in Japan,

following the Rangoon bomb blast apparently engineered by North Korea guerrillas, the Japanese-language Korean paper said.

The instruction includes precautionary measures to cope with the possible backlash of the Rangoon blast, like stepped-up guarding of Chochongnyon leaders against any retaliation of pro-Seoul Korean residents, the prevention of the fluctuation of organization members and the obstruction of any possible defection of pro-Pyongyang Japanese, the paper said.

#### Daily Urges Preparedness

SK200105 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Guard Against Espionage"]

[Text] The recently intensified espionage and subversion activities in the republic is one side of the coin of Pyongyang's apparatus of harassment and destruction directed against Seoul. The other side, focusing on overseas operations, raised its ugly head lately in a murderous bomb blast in Rangoon that killed many members of our visiting official mission.

Communist North Korea's spying, infiltration and sabotage campaigns have shown no respite in their desperate search for easy targets and victims, both within and outside the Korean Peninsula. While Pyongyang was preparing for an attempt on the life of our government leaders in Canada last year and in Burma just recently, it was concurrently recruiting and planting agents for espionage and sabotage in Japan and South Korea.

The Defense Security Command yesterday made public the arrests of 16 agents operating in four separate North Korean spy rings. Coming just 10 days after the nation was jolted by the tragic Rangoon incident masterminded by North Korea, the announcement strikes us with even more acute disappointment and pain.

All of the four groups rounded up are similarly composed of naive, second-generation Koreans residing in Japan. Unemployed young men and students seeking advanced education in Japan were the focus of their recruitment activities.

Geographically and politically, Japan offers a favorable launching ground for communist infiltration into South Korea. The presence of the leftist Chongnyon (the Pyongyang-controlled General Federation of Koreans in Japan) and a large Korean community in Japan serves as an asset for such operations.

Taking advantage of communist-paid travel between Japan and South Korea, the extensive network of operatives directed by Pyongyang goes all out to bribe, brainwash and train spies and saboteurs chosen from among fellow travelers in Japan and disaffected elements in South Korea.

Then they were sent over here in disguise to work in collusion with a few local activists on campuses, in religious circles and trade unions. They play a double role of gathering and transmitting intelligence about South Korea and fomenting social unrest by provoking disturbances.

Unfortunately some simple-minded students fell into their hands because of their intellectual romanticism, while some impoverished and less educated youths were seduced with promises of better job opportunities. Whatever the reasons used and bait offered, these victims should have known better than to aid an enemy bent on subverting our government and society.

Recent developments in the pattern of North Korea's espionage and subversive operations directed against Seoul indicate that increased emphasis is being placed on indirect tactics whereby operational centers abroad in Southeast Asia, Europe and the Middle East as well as Japan are used. Our vigilance against such indirect infiltration must be further strengthened.

There is no doubt that North Korea will continue to step up its multifaceted offensive upon the south, ranging from direct military provocations across the Demilitarized Zone or via the surrounding seas, to assassination attempts and harassment to make this country less attractive and accessible to visitors and investors from abroad.

The nation should brace itself to cope with or deter any such threatening and disruptive maneuvers. The only message comprehensible to Pyongyang is watertight preparedness in all aspects of our defense establishment.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YONHAP ANALYZES CHON'S SELECTION OF NEW CABINET

SK150337 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 15 Oct 83

[New Analysis (New Cabinet Line-Up)--YONHAP headline]

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--The swiftness with which President Chon Tu-hwan appointed a new cabinet line-up Friday in the wake of Sunday's bomb blast in Rangoon that claimed the lives of four South Korean cabinet members and other senior presidential aides seems to underscore his determination to carry on state affairs with the least interruption possible.

Chon's action, which came a day after the slain officials were buried at Seoul's National Cemetery, also appears to be aimed at injecting fresh vigor into Korea, which has been distraught in recent months by a succession of domestic financial scandals, the Soviet attack on a Korean airliner and most recently the Rangoon blast.

Chon replaced 12 members of his 22-member cabinet.

The appoint of Chin Ui-chong, a one-time commerce-industry minister and a member of the current national assembly, as prime minister, together with the appointment of Finance Minister Kang Hyong-sik as the chief presidential secretary, seems to reflect a shift of priorities in Chon's government.

Both actions appear to reflect increased emphasis on the nation's economic management following two financial scandals that erupted in recent months.

Chin replaces Kim Sang-hyop, a former Seoul University president and a professor of political science, while Kim succeeds the late Ham Pyong-chun, former ambassador to Washington and a scholar of international law, who was killed in the Rangoon blast.

New Deputy-Premier and Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyong, 62, is a former banker and a civil servant who held the job of the deputy prime minister once before.

Yi Won-hyung, 61, the new foreign minister, is a former vice foreign minister, culture-information minister and president of the now-defunct Hapdong News



Agency, one of the two forerunners of the YONHAP News Agency. He was sports minister until his new appointment.

New Finance Minister Kim Man-che, 49, is a U.S.-trained economist and banker.

Meanwhile, 10 portfolios, including those of home affairs, justice and defense, remained unchanged.

Although the new line-up is a product of the largest cabinet reshuffle since Chon took office in 1980, observers agree, the new cabinet is expected to follow basically the same course as those pursued by the outgoing cabinet which accentuated economic and political stability.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER ASKS NEW CABINET TO BE DEVOTED TO PEOPLE

SK181236 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 15 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Cabinet Reshuffle and the Question of Soothing the People's Sentiment"]

[Text] While the people's attention was focused on the question of handling the Rangoon tragedy, an extensive cabinet shakeup was carried out by President Chon Tu-hwan on 15 October.

This step has been taken not as one to fill the vacant posts of those sacrificed in the Rangoon incident, but as one to soothe the sentiment of the people and for a change in government operation.

In the wake of a series of shocking incidents such as the Myongsong business group scandal, the Soviet downing of the KAL passenger airliner, and the Yongdong Development Company scandal, it was necessary to take an epochal step to pacify the people's sentiment and consolidate the harmony of the nation.

From a political viewpoint, it can be said that the bomb blast at the national cemetery of Burma has only expedited the cabinet shakeup, a step that should have been taken anyway to soothe the sentiment of the people.

The reshuffle was so extensive that Prime Minister Kin Sang-hyop and many other ministers have been replaced, in addition to the appointment of economic ministers, the foreign minister, and the chief secretary of the president that were vacant in the wake of the Rangoon incident. This shows how urgent it was to take a step for change in government operation.

In his first remarks after being appointed prime minister, new Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong said that he would exert all-out efforts to achieve the harmony of the nation. We need no lengthy explanation of how important the harmony of the nation is at this juncture.

The harmony of the nation is something over which there should be no discrepancy between what the people feel and what the government feels. To make the people trust in and follow the government, the government should seek consistent policies. This is a foundation of the harmony of the nation and the significance of this cannot be overemphasized.

We know that new Prime Minister Chin has gained comprehensive experience in the government, the National Assembly, and a political party. We hope that his experience will contribute to reflecting the people's desire in government operation.

Under the presidential system, the prime minister plays a role of assisting the president and leading the cabinet members so that government policies may be implemented in a harmonious manner. However, the political authority of the prime minister is, it can be said, not as great as the impressiveness of the title. There was once a team "shield cabinet." This, we think, shows the boundary of the authority of the prime minister. No matter what the political position of the prime minister may be, what the prime minister should do is to make people trust in government operation and to make all efforts to assist the president.

Any human being is supposed to have faults, along with merits. The prime minister and other ministers are urged not to hesitate to point out the faults of anyone, superior or subordinate, and to do their best to assist the president in order to ensure proper government operation.

A new cabinet which will overcome the shock and trial and improve government operation has now been formed. Not only for stability at home, but also for proper handling of the ripples which the Rangoon tragedy will create for the international politics, wise countermeasures should be worked out.

The incident of the downing of the KAL passenger airliner has brought a setback in the nonofficial contacts between Korea and the Soviet Union and the Rangoon incident has aggravated the situation on the Korean Peninsula. This is, we think, something unescapable. In this connection, however, our attention is focused on the future of Nord Politk, the policy of the cross-recognition of the North and the South, and nonaligned diplomacy, which the late Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok had pursued with so much effort.

As long as North Korea continues barbarous violence by employing all means and methods regardless of time and place, cross-recognition for peaceful co-existence is unthinkable.

However, we cannot abandon the long-range goal of our country to plant peace on the Korean Peninsula. It seems that U.S. President Reagan, who will visit Korea next month, will reaffirm the U.S. commitment to the defense of Korea.

For our part, by exploiting the Rangoon incident, we must seek active diplomacy, while countering the provocations of North Korea with strength.

If one considers being appointed to an important government post as something for one's personal comfort and pleasure he is not qualified to become a public official. The sacrificial attitude of most of those sacrificed in the Rangoon tragedy should be modeled by their successors and all other public officials. We mean that sincere service to the people is a duty that should be fulfilled by the cabinet members. We firmly believe that only when the cabinet members are ready to devote themselves to the people can the present difficult situation be turned into an opportunity to turn misfortune into blessing.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAPER CALLS FOR RESTRAINT IN RESPONSE TO BOMBING

SK171353 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 14 Oct 83 p 2

[Editorial: "We Should Get Fully Prepared for a New Start Through New Determination: What We Should Do After Funeral"]

[Text] The funeral for those 17 diplomatic emissaries who died is now over. In the midst of public mourning by 40 million people the bodies of those who died for the country have quietly been buried in the National Cemetery and the million-odd citizens who had gathered on Yoido for the funeral ceremony raised their voices once again to denounce the North Korean puppets.

Nevertheless, public sentiment is not at peace. Not because the whole picture of the atrocities committed by the North Korean puppets have not yet been publicized by the Burmese authorities; not because the sorrow of the families of those who died for the country has not subsided; and not because those who sustained injuries have not yet recovered from their wounds.

Then, why are our minds not at peace? Because we cannot mollify our bitter emotions simply by venting our wrath through denunciation meetings every time we fall victim to grim incidents.

"Should we remain victims to bullying all the time?" "Can we not crush the Kim Il-song clique right now?"--these are the expressions of the public outrage and frustration we have incessantly heard in the wake of the tragic incident at Aung San Mausoleum. These, however, reflect the collective sentiment of our public.

In the past, we have always responded to their incessant violence and provocations with rational and peaceful means. The bombing terrorism committed in the Aung San Cemetery was but one of the violences and provocations we have suffered.

This being the case, it is no wonder that the people have unhealed wounds in their minds. They are not to blame for feeling frustration and a sense of crisis over our peaceloving inability toward the North Korean puppets. Therefore, it cannot but be an urgent task facing our country that we take some measures of doing something thrilling to get even with the North Korean puppets so as to appease the public indignation and frustration.

What kind of measure do we have at our disposal to get even with the North Korean puppets? To be more frank with our emotions, we can think of but one way: to retaliate against the North Korean puppets through use of force, following the dictates of our enmity.

We cannot, however, behave exactly the same way as the ruthless and immature North Korean puppets do. We should not approach this issue in a bee-line manner, nor should we allow ourselves to be driven by our emotions. If we inflict retaliation by using force on them, the public sentiment would probably be mollified. But if we fight against a madman, almost certainly we will be seen as exactly the same kind of madman. When we appear to be the same madman to the eyes of the world, the international confidence in our peace-loving attitude, which has become accustomed to us behaving gently and in a restrained manner for the past 30 years, will crumble mercilessly. We can easily foresee that the wealth we have amassed in the past 30 years since the Korean War though our blood and sweat will be destroyed and lost if both the North and South keep attacking and retaliating against each other time after time.

Thus, if we deliberate the consequences, we will soon realize that we cannot afford to engage in a dogfight in the mud with the North Korean puppets. The North Korean puppets do not have an edge over us in today's North-South competition. The North Korean puppets' diplomatic isolation in the international arena is daily increasing, and North Korea is lagging far behind in economic growth. Needless to say, such facts drive Kim Il-song and his son into a corner. The only thing they have left at their disposal is desperation. In other words, the North Korean puppets are in the desperate position of a trouble-maker becoming more delinquent after being forsaken by family and neighbors. For this reason, it is a childish act to vent the public wrath generated by the bombing at the Burmese national cemetery by retaliation based on violence.

Then, in what way can we mollify these emotions and in what manner can we find ways to cope with the situation? First, it is important that we regain our self-control and bring under control the situation caused by the explosion in Rangoon by restoring our powers of reason as soon as possible. If we remain inactive and cling to the emotions created by the shock we received upon the news of the bombing in Rangoon, or if we opt for revengeful means, crying for "an eye for an eye," we will probably find ourselves in a trap laid by the North Korean puppets. Second, in order to revive the public sentiment, the government should take measures aimed at mollifying it and fill the vacant cabinet posts and other offices, as soon as possible, with people who will contribute to national development.

Once we are fully prepared to return to our own stand quickly and firmly and continue our advance by leaps and bounds, the atrocities committed by the North Korean puppets will become futile exercises for them and eventually will quicken, we believe, their self-destruction. We hear that the government will make an announcement of a new, reshuffled cabinet in a few days. At a time like this, the government and people should try to turn such a tragic misfortune into bliss by racking our brains and by refreshing our determination.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY EDITORIAL ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK150029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "A New Start"]

[Text] Now is the time for us to set out on a new start, overcoming the unspeakable sorrow and outrage over the Rangoon bomb blast after we have observed the joint national funeral ceremony for 17 victims killed in the atrocious explosion.

The first thing the government should do is console the bereaved families and all others of the nation to help them recover from their grief and frustration, which are beyond description, over the successive tragedies including the downing of a Korean airliner 1 September by Soviet missiles.

The people have succeeded in overcoming their grief and have controlled themselves, attesting to their wisdom and perseverance traditionally learned from innumerable difficulties and troubled times in the past.

However, the hearts of the people who have endured and controlled themselves bear deep-rooted grudges and indignation against the inhumane murderers and perpetrators.

The pent-up outrage must be let out and used as an impetus to cement national unity and consensus in the direction to further strengthen national power.

An extensive cabinet reshuffle announced last night, not only filling the four portfolios vacated by those killed in Rangoon but also replacing the prime minister and several other ministers, can be construed in this vein.

The ministerial shakeup is obviously aimed at refreshing the national climate in a major step toward rising above the tragedy--and for that matter recent domestic socioeconomic incidents as well--so as to pursue a sustained national development on the basis of firm stability.

While more elaborate comment on the cabinet change is due in this column, it is to be underlined that national reconciliation and better harmony between the government and the people are urgently needed to steer the country out of a crisis under ever-intensifying communist provocations and keep up the national drive for building an advanced industrial democracy.

The North Korean communists have indeed made incessant provocations against this republic since the Korean War in the early fifties in their attempts to undermine our well-being. But the communist maneuvers have instead resulted in strengthening our people's anti-communism by enhancing national solidarity in the rank and file to defend the country.

It is hoped that the Rangoon tragedy will further cement our unity by serving as another stimulus to crush the North Korean communists' illusion to communize the south by force.

We should be aware that one most effective reprisal and retaliation against any group of wanton violence is to show them by peaceful means that violence can obtain nothing but isolation and self-destruction.

In spite of the explosive incident, fortunately, various economic indicators of the nation have remained stable with some of them moving in a desirable direction.

But then, there are piles of problems, including among others the aftermath of the latest tragedies, which should all be tackled by the government in astute ways with the forward-looking posture to better meet the national interests and people's needs.

Unfortunately we live in a divided country in a time of uncertainty.

Yet, the Korean people have thus far proved that they become more tuned to to build up and strengthen the country whenever they undergo ordeals.

What should also be pointed out is that genuine national unity cannot be attained merely with slogans or directions, but by the presentation and implementation of good policies to encourage all the people to voluntarily participate in national tasks.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY'S VIEW ON CABINET RESHUFFLE

SK150025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Oct 83 p 4

[By Pak Chang-sok]

[Text] Noticeable in the cabinet reshuffle announced yesterday is that the economic technocrats with practical experiences have been named en masse to the cabinet portfolio and the presidential secretaries.

This can be easily perceived from the appointment of Rep Chin Ui-chong as prime minister and the comeback of former Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Byong-hyon as the nation's top economic planner.

The naming of Kim Man-che, president of KorAm, as the finance minister, and his predecessor Kang Kyong-sik as the presidential secretary general is also well indicative of this point.

The four including Rep Chin and Deputy Premier Shin have spent much of their public or bureaucratic careers to the areas related to economy or social science.

The promotion of Kim Chin-ho to commerce-industry minister and of Choe Tong-kyu to energy-resources minister respectively can also be interpreted in the same context.

This reflects the unswerving intention of President Chon Tu-hwan to construct advanced country through national development based on the economic stability.

Rep Chin's appointment as the premier is regarded as being "unique" in the cabinet shakeup in the light of the fact that he is the first lawmaker to serve as prime minister since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

From this point of view, Chin's appointment as the premier appears to have particular meaning in that the general election is only about one year away.

Especially, the latest cabinet shakeup seems to contain the presidential will to consolidate the foundation toward the national reconciliation and stability by turning current popular distress and grief into a fresh commitment to the national development, Presidential Spokesman Hwang Son-pil said.



He went on that the shakeup also signifies the presidential intention to renovate the state administration in a mature fashion by injecting a fresh air into the cabinet for achievement of stability and national reconciliation.

Another point in the cabinet reshuffle is that it came out of the unprecedented suprapartisan perception of the need for the change of the cabinet members following the recent series of the worst incidents including the latest bomb explosion in Rangoon, which claimed the lives of 17 Korean officials, and bank-related irregularities.

In this view, the cabinet shuffle appeared to have been conducted to reinforce the state function notably in terms of diplomacy, security, and economy.

The public demand for the cabinet change has been steady since the bank-related financial incidents and the Soviet shooting down of Korean Air Lines (KAL) jet.

Some political observers are giving significant meaning to this cabinet shakeup in that it came on the heels of the luncheon talks between President Chon Tu-hwan and four political party leaders.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP COMMITTEE LEADER PROTESTS SECOND APPOINTMENT

SK080743 Seoul HUNGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Oct 83 p 2

[From the column "Political Scene"]

[Text] At a meeting held on 6 October, the DKP leadership quickly organized the Ad Hoc Committee for Improving the Democratic System. The committee is expected to hold its first get-acquainted meeting next week to discuss the schedule of future activities.

Committee Chairman Kim Sung-mok said that he had suddenly been notified of his appointment from President Yu Chi-song on the morning of 7 October. He noted: "President Yu ordered me to quickly put the committee into operation. I said to the president that it was unreasonable for one to appoint at one's own discretion without prior consultation and to order that the committee be put into operation quickly."

Chairman Kim, who is concurrently chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for Improving the Taxation System, protested by saying: "I have been appointed chairman whenever an ad hoc committee has been formed. Am I to be appointed chairman of all ad hoc committees? If the issue is important, the party leadership should take charge. Always beating around the bush, the leadership orders me to go out on a limb."

CSO: 4107/010

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL SEES CHANCE TO CORRECT PAST WRONGS

SK160120 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Changes and Continuity"]

[Text] "Turning a misfortune into a blessing" is an Oriental expression widely used in coping with a mishap. This same approach, essentially forward-looking and progressive in nature, is being taken in tiding the nation over the shockwaves of last week's atrocious bombing in Rangoon, which claimed the lives of 17 Koreans including four government ministers.

The stunning incident has provided a momentum for an extensive cabinet reshuffle which, aside from the sudden need to fill the portfolios vacated by the dead, had been rumored for some time in the wake of large-scale financial scandals and other problems in recent months.

As the ministerial shakeup was aimed at injecting fresh air into the government administration and thus into the national life at large, the first public pledge made by the new prime minister was that he would devote himself to the task of mustering national harmony and paying closer heed to "genuine" public opinion.

In fact, the need for upgraded national reconciliation has been long discussed in our society as a prime source of the dynamism needed for nation building, dynamism not necessarily confined to economic progress but encompassing developments in all other fields.

And that vital need has been made all the more acute by the recent series of murderous events, the Soviet shooting down of a Korean airliner and the Rangoon explosion, which to the people was as frustrating as it was shocking.

If the latest cabinet shakeup was thus politically motivated, the new lineup tells something along these lines.

For one thing, the choice of Rep Chin Iu-chong, a technocrat-turned-politician who ran the day-to-day business of the ruling Democratic Justice Party as its No 2 man, for the premiership can be seen as a step toward evolution of responsible party politics based on closer coordination between the government and the majority party.

Aside from its probable bearings on the next general elections, due in about a year, his appointment is expected to make the government more politically perceptive, hopefully contributing to the much-talked-about political energization.

What is particularly noteworthy in the cabinet change is the stress placed on realigning and in a sense strengthening those in charge of economic affairs.

The premier himself is well versed in the economy, while the deputy premiership was given to a seasoned economic planner who had once held the economic portfolio. In addition, the post of President Chon Tu-hwan's chief secretary, so far held by experts in foreign affairs, was filled by an economist, the outgoing finance minister.

These and other features of the reshuffle denote the continuity in economic policies, geared to give priority to sustaining stability while pursuing economic growth for a "second takeoff."

Though the nation's economic performance is generally rated as stable, one pressing issue facing the economic ministers and the government itself is how to manage the recent financial scandals, which have revealed prevalent malpractices in the banking business, to the gross disappointment and misgivings of the general public.

It is urged that the new economic team come up with structural remedies, instead of expedients, so as to restore public trust in the financial institutions and the government as well.

Such a fundamental approach to correct wrongs and pave the way for new undertakings is indeed essential in other aspects of the administration, which all require a keen sense of responsibility and devotion to duty.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NEW DJP CHAIRMAN PLEDGES TO WORK FOR PARTY

SK170201 Seoul YONHAP in English 0150 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--Chong Nae-hyok, the new chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said over the weekend that he will work to develop his party into a "genuine ruling party," based on popular support.

Pointing out that the nation is facing a difficult period, Chong said, "Our people have the potential to overcome crisis." He pledged to do his best so that the DJP can lead Koreans in overcoming the recent hardship brought on by the explosion in Rangoon, Burma.

He asserted that the people need to have a "strong will" to deal with the current situation.

In a brief interview shortly after he was named as DJP chairman, the 57-year-old Chong said he will talk with opposition party leaders as often as possible to discover the "greatest common factor" for national interest.

Touching on further DJP-government relations, Chong said his party would not hesitate to "advise and guide" the administration in state affairs.

Chong, a military-turned lawmaker, has had a colorful military and political career, which includes being the first speaker of the current national assembly.

The chairmanship is second only to the party president in rank in the DJP hierarchy.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY PREVIEWS UPCOMING PARTIES MEETING

SK180445 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] Rival parties are poised to keep high-level discussions alive beginning this week in an attempt to warm up their relations and help the nation come out of the current difficulties stemming from the Rangoon disaster as soon as possible.

Office-holders of both ruling and opposition political groups appear to be sharing the view that parliamentarians should take the van in coping with the current difficult situation.

President Chon Tu-hwan urged senior DJP officials yesterday to play a leading role in bringing about national harmony and to broaden channels of dialogue with their opposition counterparts.

The ruling party is thus gearing up contacts with opposition parties for high-level meetings, it was learned.

Political observers said chances are that leaders of the ruling party, the leading opposition Democratic Korea Party and the moderate opposition Korea National Party will gather this week to narrow differences and search for ways to cope with the current difficulties.

Party leaders agree that the nation is faced with a difficult period in the wake of the terror bombing in Rangoon which claimed the lives of many of Korea's leading officials.

It is for this reason that new DJP Chairman Chong Nae-hyok advocates "heartfelt" interparty dialogue. He told the press shortly after his appointment to the party chairmanship Saturday that the nation needs a "healthy" ruling party.

It may be, therefore, that the time is ripe for active dialogue between rival camps.

The newly named prime minister, Chin I-chong, is also expected to be active in smoothing intraparty relationships.

Chin may be in a position to pursue meaningful dialogue with bigwigs of opposition parties as he was previously a leading member of the now-disbanded opposition New Democratic Party.

Leaders of the majority Democratic Justice Party also want the new prime minister to play a bigger role in bridging policy differences between both camps and stabilize domestic politics. A DJP source said his party would recommend to the president that Premier Chin actively coordinate policies of different government agencies to serve the president and the people as well.

Previously, the majority party appealed to the then Premier Kim Sang-hyop for a positive role in warming up relations between rival camps. It was for this reason, that Kim, thought to have had a strong base of support, made frequent contacts with opposition leaders.

There seems to be no disagreement to the necessary of deepening interparty dialogue on the part of the major opposition DKP.

Rep Im Chong-ki, floor leader of the party, viewed that the appointment of an elected legislator to assume the premiership may work as a plus factor in future party relations.

In this regard, he stressed that his party intends to broaden contacts with ruling party leaders.

Im, however, remains adamant in his party's demand for early settlement of the "politically-oriented" bills including a substantial revision to the National Assembly (Steering) Law and introduction of a local autonomous system.

Revisions to the legislative operation law, therefore, are expected to remain major issues during the current regular assembly sitting.

The DKP floor strategist said that his party may stay away from budget deliberations, the most important business of the current house sitting, unless the ruling party "changes its mind."

There appears to be consensus among political observers that opposition parties, especially the DKP, would find it difficult to sharpen its political arsenal following the recent national disaster. Ruling and opposition parties alike thus may be under pressure to bury their partisan interests and to labor for a stabilized political climate.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES DIALOGUE POLITICS FOR UNITY

SK200110 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Dialogue Politics"]

[Text] In the face of the recent series of unhappy incidents which have jolted the Koreans and all sensible peoples in the world community, we should now review our absolute mandate for national harmony and unity, more needed now than at any previous time.

This is because we will be able to come triumphantly through the aftermath of the national ordeal connected with the tragic Rangoon explosion only through a sweeping national unity, based on harmony among people from all walks of life.

It is fortunate to hear that responsible politicians as well as government leaders are keenly aware of the necessity of creating a revitalized political climate to that effect.

Accordingly, they are expected to push through a new direction in the management of state affairs, based on positive dialogue both between the rival political groups and with other leading figures in society.

Close on the heels of the large-scale personnel shakeups in the government party hierarchy as well as key cabinet posts following the Rangoon incident, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has reportedly decided to propose holding a joint meeting between the leaders of the three major political parties next week.

On this occasion, the political leaders are understood to discuss ways of achieving national harmony by conducting candid talks with each other, regardless of their partisan affiliations, so that the grave situation facing us currently may effectively and successfully be tided over.

We welcome any position on the part of the ruling political camp which calls for unreserved dialogue among politicians as a means of getting over the present national situation.



But for the leading role taken by ruling politicians in this area, it is most doubtful that a fresh political atmosphere can be attained.

With this in mind, we will closely watch the future development of the political dialogue, which in fact should immediately begin to affect the talked-about national harmony.

It is not surprising to us, of course, that the ruling politicians as well as government leaders have stressed the need for "politics through dialogue" given the recent national circumstances.

For this reason, we are now particularly concerned with how tangibly the ruling political quarters will respond to their rival politicians with respect to major issues still pending in the course of political development so far sought.

Specifically, the opposition group will probably seek a favorable response from the ruling politicians on the revision of the National Assembly Law and the lifting of the political ban imposed on former politicians, for example.

Our attention will also be closely focused on the attitude of ruling politicians in their future political dealings with minority parties through sincere dialogue.

When we refer to the concept of national harmony, we should establish its definite notion, needless to say, based on a truly democratic principle.

In Korea's present course of political development or democratization, we are no longer in the position of misinterpreting democracy's real concept, unlike in the [word indistinct] political era.

In other words, national harmony cannot be unilaterally forced on the people by the ruling group, but should be formulated with the voluntary participation of the people as a whole.

Only when the opposition politicians are allowed to play positive roles in national politics can they heap attain the national harmony fully. The same thing will be true for eligible voters who have supported them.

CSO: 4100/015

BRIEFS

RESIDENT CARDS RENEWAL--Seoul, 18 Oct (YONHAP)--The government will renew resident cards from 1 November through 1 January 1984, the Home Affairs Ministry announced Tuesday. Present resident cards were issued in 1975 and partial damage resulting from their long use has made it easy for them to be forced for illegal purposes, according to the ministry announcement. Entries on new cards will be written from left to right and the date of birth and occupation of bearers will not be mentioned on new cards. Under the present system, resident cards should be reissued when the head of a family or permanent address changes due to marriage or the establishment of a new family. However, these changes will be mentioned on the back of new resident cards, thus eliminating the necessity of reissuing cards, the announcement said. Resident cards, which every citizen 17 years or older is required to carry, are used for visits to government agencies, government permits for business activities and medical insurance benefits. The ministry estimated that more than 27.2 million people in South Korea will have to renew their resident cards during the three-month period. [Text] [SK180209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0127 GMT 18 Oct 83]

NEW PROTOCOL SECRETARY--Seoul, 20 Oct (YONHAP)--South Korean Prime Minister Chin I-chong has appointed Kim Chi-sop, aide to the chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), as his protocol secretary. Chin also has appointed Chin Yun-ho, his secretary at the national assembly, as his new information secretary. Chin concurrently holds a seat in the national assembly. [Text] [SK200722 Seoul YONHAP in English 0701 GMT 20 Oct 83]

CHONG NAE-HIUK APPOINTED DJP CHAIRMAN--Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--President Chon Tu-hwan Saturday appointed Rep Chong Nae-hiuk chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and replaced several other party post holders. Chung succeeds Chin Iu-chong, who was named prime minister Friday. The president, who concurrently heads the DJP, also named Vice Floor Leader Huh Chong-ill as the secretary general to the party president. Huh succeeds Shim Sang-u, who was killed in the Rangoon bomb blast. Rep Nam Chae-hee was named chairman of the party's Seoul city chapter. He succeeds Yi Tae-sop, who became the state minister for political affairs, while Rep Ha Sun-pong was named vice floor leader to replace Huh. In the DJP reshuffle, Secretary General Kwon Il-hyon and Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan were retained. Announcing the new party post holders, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said that Chon's consideration for harmony and capability was reflected in the reshuffle. New chairman

Chong is a third-team lawmaker and once served as national assembly speaker. A native of Koksong, South Cholla Province, the 57-year-old Chong graduated from the Army Academy of Japan and had held various military posts before entering the political arena.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY HOPES FOR STRONG LEADERSHIP OF NEW CABINET

SK180438 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Greater Banking Integrity"]

[Text] Not a few economic historians attribute the rise and growth of capitalism in the West to the vitality of Protestant work ethics as they do the fast pace of industrialization in the Far East to this area's traditional Confucian virtues of diligence and consensus.

Aside from the religious or cultural background of a national economy, there is no question about the importance of sound work ethics and commercial integrity in the development of an economy and in the effective functioning of the economic machinery of society.

As an economy progresses from the rudimentary stage of barter trade through the use of money to the stage of a full-fledged credit economy, honesty and public confidence in all financial and banking operations are called for more acutely than ever before.

Our money market and banking institutions still seem to have a long way to go before they attain a decent level of professional integrity and business efficiency. In this nation where the scale of national capital is very limited and private-individual capitalization is hard to come by, the banking community plays a crucial role.

Many years ago most banking irregularities involved dishonest lending practices caused through political pressure, as well as other influence-peddling manipulations or payoffs. These days the pattern of malpractice has changed so that signs of political and government meddling are absent, while collusion between big businesses and bank officials of a strictly personal basis seem to have flourished.

The three latest banking scandals were all in the nature of a fraudulent breach of trust on the part of individual bank staffers who had been bribed by corporate agents. These unfortunate incidents culminated in the arrest of the head of Chohung Bank and have left deep scars in the nation's financial and economic circles.

Criticism is being voiced against such moral laxity and the lack of discipline among bank workers as a whole. A quick succession of three major scandals involving some prestigious banks are sure symptoms of the seriously demoralized state of the banking community here.

In the wake of the drastic fall in bank interest rates, potential depositors and investors in some banks were further discouraged by the recent exposure of large-scale corruption and irregularities. This, together with the inactivity of the curb money market, is likely to divert more idle money to speculative ventures damaging to a healthy economy.

It is very urgent and essential for our banking institutions and reforms in personnel recruitment, management and control. At the same time, a close watch must be kept over dishonest and faltering businesses and entrepreneurs who try to stay afloat by using more foul means than fair.

Banking irregularities threaten the basis of economic stability to which we as well as the government are committed by undermining the credibility and efficiency of both banks and their counterpart businesses. Such lack of commercial integrity and industrial ethics will also deal a blow to the overall harmony and consensus of a nation still trying to recover from the aftermath of the KAL and Rangoon tragedies. We look forward to strong leadership from the new economy-oriented cabinet and hope it will clean the slate and restore confidence in the discredited banking and finance institutions.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

REPORTAGE ON CHOHUNG BANK SCANDAL

Bank President Resigns

SK081140 Seoul YONHAP in English 1118 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (YONHAP)--Yi Hun-sung, president of the Chohung Bank, has tendered his resignation assuming moral responsibility for the illegal loan scandal involving more than 10 officials of the Seoul-based bank.

Chohung will convene a special general meeting of its share holders at the end of October to select Yi's replacement. In the interim Executive Vice President Song Ki-tae will be the bank's acting president.

During a 26 September press conference, Yi disclosed that since February 1980, 11 bank officials illegally had issued payment guarantees worth more than 211.4 million U.S. dollars to two domestic businesses--the Shinhan Cast Iron Co and the Yongdong Development Corp, an apartment builder.

Former Bank President Arrested

SK150733 Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 15 Oct (YONHAP)--The Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office Saturday apprehended Yi Hun-seung, former president of Chohung Bank, one of six leading South Korean banks, on suspicion of violating his duty and taking bribes.

According to the prosecutor's office, Yi, 56, received more than 253,200 U.S. dollars from Yi Pok-rye, chairwoman of the Yongdong Business Group, on six separate occasions, beginning in November 1982 and continuing through 9 October 1983. He was lured to extend bank loans to the group in excess of its credibility, an office spokesman added.

On 5 October, two Yongdong officials along with 24 others were arrested on charges of abusing their positions and forging illegally guaranteed commercial loans worth 130 million dollars from February 1980 to last month in connection with the Chohung Bank scandal.

Some of the bank's central branch officials in Seoul, including Koh Chun-ho, former general manager of the branch reportedly have conspired the scandal.

The former bank president first met Yondong's 64-year-old chairwoman in 1975 when he served as the bank's managing director. Since then, he has had a close business relationship with her, the prosecutor's office disclosed.

However, former General Koh and other suspects being held by authorities stated that Yi had not been involved in the scandal, it was learned.

Yi resigned his office on 8 October after assuming moral responsibility for the scandal in which 17 bank officials were arrested.

#### Daily Urges Restoration of Order

SK180235 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Bank Scandal"]

[Text] We cannot but be stunned again at a prosecution announcement that the president of the Chohung Bank and 18 other employees of the major commercial bank took bribes totalling 1,411 million won in connection with the controversial illegal bank loans and payment guarantees to the notorious Yongdong Development Promotion Group.

According to the prosecution account disclosed over the weekend, those newly arrested in the case included Yi Hon-sung, head of the Chohung Bank, and the persons under detention have now been brought to 28, including the chairman of the Yongdong Development Group.

The bank scandal involving the business group has been shelved in terms of popular concern in the wake of the shocking bomb blast in Rangoon early last week in which 17 members of President Chon Tu-hwan's entourage were killed.

The bank president was alleged to have taken a total of 200 million won in bribes, while a deputy bank branch manager still at large abroad was charged with receiving 320 million won.

Different from the previous bank scandals, including the Chang Yong-cha case and the Myongsong scandal, the latest large-scale bank irregularities involved many bank employees of both high- and low-echelons.

It is indeed deplorable, above all, to learn that the bank president himself was involved in the scandal, which he has earlier claimed was nothing but a mere bank wicket scandal committed by some indiscreet bank employees in conspiracy with the business concerns.

Another point to be mentioned is that a large portion of the illegally obtained funds was used as investments in new projects for greedy and reckless business expansion by the Yongdong Development Group, although the business

concern was suffering big fund shortages even in running its established firms.

Banks should be symbolic of credibility. Banks lose their very raison d'etre if they violate [word indistinct] or trustworthiness.

Needless to say, banks should by all means insure deposits and all [word indistinct] and valuable securities they issue or to which they give payment guarantees.

A shadow has been cast on our society of credit in that the recent large-scale banking scandals have threatened to discredit huge amounts of bank-endorsed bills.

What should be pointed out is the fact that, whenever such banking irregularities have taken place, curb money lenders were always involved, with rash attempts to obtain snowballing enterprise funds in illegal and irresponsible ways by issuing fake bank-endorsed bills.

The prevailing reality that the major source of enterprise funds is curb loans raises policy issues to be studied concerning the current interest rate structure, bank credit, and the underground economy by government authorities.

The government is urged to take drastic and efficient measures to fundamentally root out any type of banking injustice.

The new cabinet is also advised to map out a package of sweeping and structural steps to restore banking order and the banks' credibility in the near future.

CSO: 4100/015



S. KOREA/ECONOMY

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH FINANCIAL SCANDAL

SK070549 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Oct 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The floor leader at a meeting on the morning of 5 October in the fifth-floor office of the Olympic Special Committee chairman--because the National Assembly Steering Committee chairman's office was being used for the IPU Conference--agreed in only 40 minutes on the convocation of the Finance Committee immediately after the conclusion of the IPU meeting.

DLP Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki asserted that the committee should be convened soon in view of the importance of the matters to be discussed and insisted on calling the meeting for the 10th and 11th of October when there will be no main IPU sessions, but he gave in when the DJP Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan pleaded that they should not discuss the disgraceful matters upstairs while many foreign guests are feasting downstairs, according to the explanation given by Floor Leader Yi himself.

At first, DJP Floor Leader Yi proposed that the Yongdong financial scandal be dealt with in general in the main session of the National Assembly on 17 October and that detailed discussions be held in subsequent standing committees. Thus, he put into practice the strategy of softening the brunt of the DKP attack by saying that convening the Finance Committee sessions separately is not really necessary. KNP Floor Leader Kim Chong-ha, although he had sought an early convocation of the committee session, acceded, saying that the circumstances surrounding the meeting place ought to be realistically considered.

Floor Leader Yi said that, if the government presents to the National Assembly the finalized proposals such as allowing business giants to participate in the management of banks and establishing the funds to protect money deposits, the National Assembly will be engaged in attacks only, and that, therefore, approaches ought to be made so that the solution to the problem will be reached by incorporating the wisdom of the many, because the financial problems are not only those of the government but of all the people.

CSO: 4107/010

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

AARRO WORKSHOP OPENS IN SEOUL 12 OCTOBER

SK120206 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, 12 Oct (YONHAP)--An Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organization (AARRO) workshop opened Wednesday for a nine-day session to discuss the development of rural economies and technical cooperation among developing nations in this region.

Thirty-four agricultural officials and experts from 17 countries and observers from the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) are attending the international workshop on rural development, the Korea Rural Economics Institute (KREI) said.

In an opening address, Agriculture-Fisheries Minister Pak Chong-mun stressed the importance of agricultural cooperation among developing nations and pointed out the increasing income disparity between urban and rural areas. He added that rural residents' living conditions have not improved sufficiently.

The meeting, dubbed "International Workshop on Communication and Cooperation for Rural and Agricultural Development Among Developing Countries," was jointly organized by the KREI and the AARRO.

The main topics to be dealt with will be "developing a model of agricultural extension" and "communication and international cooperation for rural and agricultural development."

KREI President Kim Po-hyon leads the South Korean 10-member delegation.

Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, Liberia, Morocco, Mauritius, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone from Africa, and the Republic of China, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Jordan from Asia are participating in the workshop.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL SEEKS CONSISTENT ECONOMIC POLICY

SK160156 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Consistent Economic Policy"]

[Text] Public concern over Friday's sweeping cabinet reshuffle is focused on the new lineup of economic affairs ministers since the previous economic policymaking team was virtually wiped out in the tragic bomb blast in Rangoon last Sunday. The shakeup necessarily filled almost all economic portfolios with new appointees. But no basic change in the government's economic policies is foreseen.

To our relief, the composition of new economic ministers and presidential economic advisers seems to promise continued consistency in policy. They are, in general, advocates of stabilization in a market-oriented economy.

Deputy Prime Minister Sin Pyong-hyon, who leads the new economic team has stressed a stabilization policy since he served in the same post before, in 1980-81. As chairman of the Korean Traders Association until Friday, he has felt an acute need for a stable economy for continued export increases and overall economic growth.

Other members of his team, including two new vice ministers, and the senior presidential secretary for economic affairs have played direct or indirect roles in formulating the current stabilization policy and, therefore, are generally taking the same view as their predecessors in diagnosing problems facing the Korean economy.

Furthermore, new Presidential Secretary General Kang Kyong-sik, who formerly held the important post of finance minister, is a champion of tight money policy which has succeeded in drastically reducing the country's inflation rate in the past couple of years.

Indeed, all of the new economic ministers, upon assuming their offices, promised to continue stabilization and other policy programs, with a modest approach to improvements where needed. We consider the promise of policy consistency as very significant from both domestic and international business perspectives. It seems to have given a sense of reassurance to the nation's business circles.

It is thanks to economic stability that the recent series of shockwaves generated by successive major incidents, including the Soviet downing of a KAL plane, the Rangoon massacre and banking scandals, have failed to upset the economy. It is imperative that the basis of stabilization achieved thus far not be weakened by a change of policymakers.

We hope that members of the new team will pursue more vigorously the current stabilization policy with firm conviction and a keen sense of mission.

We would like to also point out that they are faced with many other problems, besides stabilizing prices, which have risen as side-effects of the high growth policy in the 1970's. They include the chronic balance of payments deficits, distorted industrial structure and debased economic ethics, among others.

The government has been making efforts to rectify those problems, but the results so far are not substantial. The new ministers will do well to thoroughly analyze the causes and produce measures to address the problems in earnest.

More fundamentally, now that the anti-inflation policy has gained ground, we hope the new team of economic policymakers will push more effectively the liberalization steps to foster private initiative in operating the economy with less government dependence. It is our view that the Korean economy has grown so rapidly in size that it cannot be run efficiently without free market incentives and a large degree of liberalization in trade and investment in the years to come.

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

PREVENTIVE MEASURES ON ENCEPHALITIS--Seoul, 18 Oct (YONHAP)--As of Tuesday, 119 South Koreans have been stricken by encephalitis, and 12 others have died from the disease. The Health-Social Affairs Ministry's order to take preventive measures against the disease, which mosquitoes carry, was lifted as no new encephalitic patients have been reported since 2 October. This year, no cases of encephalitis were reported in South Chungchong Province on the southwestern part of the Korean Peninsula, or in the southern port city of Pusan. During the same period last year, 1,048 people contracted the disease and 32 died. [Text] [SK180137 Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT 18 Oct 83]

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

BRIEFS

NO MORE TYPHOONS EXPECTED--No more typhoons are expected to assail the Korean Peninsula this year the Central Meteorological Office said yesterday. Typhoons normally approach the southern coast of the Korean Peninsula four or five times a year, but this year, only Forrest, the 10th typhoon this year, reached waters off the southernmost island of Chuju. Weathermen said 15 typhoons were spawned in the Pacific this year, compared with 23 of last year. During the 1941-1982 period, an average of 27 typhoons formed a year. In 1950, 44 typhoons struck the Pacific area, the most for a single year. [Text] [SK190101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 83 p 8]

CSO: 4100/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROK VOICES SUSPICIONS OF BURMESE GOVERNMENT

SK141321 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 83 p 3

["What Can Be Apology?," article by political reporter Yi Chae-mu from the column "Reporter's Eye"]

[Text] Five days have already elapsed since the tragic bombing incident in Burma in the midst of sorrow and denunciation. We have buried all those who died for the country. Now is the time for us to wipe our tears and roll up our sleeves to bring the situation under control.

We wonder what the Burmese Government has been doing. Even after evidence pinpointing North Korea as being responsible for the bombing in Rangoon has been produced, the Burmese Government is moving slowly. We wonder why.

"Koreans" have been apprehended by the Burmese and it is reported that the effects found on the bodies of those "Koreans" have been identified as matching those found on North Korean spies. If this is the case, the only thing left for the Burmese to do is publicize before the world the North Korean atrocities.

We may not be the only people who feel somewhat frustrated by the attitude of the Burmese, who appear to be heeding some other country or countries, an attitude unlikely to be adopted by a sovereign nation.

In the wake of the Rangoon bombing, the Burmese Government has been denying visas for Korean reporters trying to report from the spot. It even refused our charge d'affaires' request to interview the two "Koreans" reportedly arrested on 11 and 12 October on the grounds that they were injured.

What we do not understand about the Burmese Government is that it does not say whether the "Koreans" are from the North or South. It only announced that it has arrested "Koreans." We understand that the Burmese mean North Korea when they say "Korea," because they call us South Koreans. In other words, the Burmese know that the suspects are North Koreans, but are reluctant to publicly announce that the North Koreans are responsible for the bombing.

At a time like this when we are displeased with the indecisive attitude of the Burmese, we read news reports that the Burmese guards at the National Cemetery

had not allowed our security officers to use metal detectors in the cemetery on the grounds that the cemetery is a sanctuary.

Even after much reflection, we are still suspicious of the Burmese Government over whether or not it has determined to do its duty as the party responsible for the bombing.

Burmese Foreign Minister U Chat Hlaing, who has come to our country as Burmese official condolence emissary to apologize to our country for what happened in Burma, said that the Burmese Government will take stern diplomatic measures against any country proven to be responsible for the bombing. Not for a moment do we suspect that the Burmese Government will go back on its words, but we think it is proper for the Burmese Government to come forward with positive cooperation in their investigating efforts and announce the true picture of the incident before making verbal promises.

We believe that the Burmese Government, believed to be capable of considering its face and authority as a sovereign country, will announce before the world the truth of the incident at an early date. Only in this way can Korea and Burma establish new relations between the two countries. This is the only way to pay homage to those 17 diplomatic emissaries who died for the country.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

REGIONAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION MEETING--Seoul, 17 Oct (YONHAP)--The 10th General Meeting of the Eastern Region Organization for Public Administration (EROPA) opened here Monday with about 300 high-ranking government officials and scholars from 20 countries attending. During the 12-day conference, representatives from Asian and Pacific countries, including Japan, Australia, Iran and Indonesia, will discuss the theme of "Social Change and Administrative Reforms Toward the Year 2000." Established in 1958, EROPA is a regional organization intended for the mutual exchange of information on administrative systems and the promotion of administrative technology. In 1964, the third EROPA general meeting was held in Seoul. [Text] [SK170124 Seoul YONHAP in English 0102 GMT 17 Oct 83]

GEN ATHIT VISITS SEOUL--Thailand's armed forces supreme commander, General Athit Kamlang-ek, yesterday called on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at the Blue House in Seoul. The general arrived in Seoul on Monday for a 5-day visit at the invitation of the Korean army chief of staff, General Hwang Yung-si. He also met Defense Minister Yun Song-min and Gen (Yi Ki-paek), chairman of the joint chief of staff. President Chon Tu-hwan awarded Gen Athit the order of security merit, the (Tongku) medal. [Text] [BK061508 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Oct 83]

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## NORTH KOREA/ECONOMY

### SWEDISH FIRMS RELUCTANT TO SELL GOODS UNTIL RECORD DEBT PAID

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 23 Sep 83 p 26

[Article by Uno Skold]

[Text] North Korea is currently making new and almost desperate attempts to get Swedish firms interested in accepting orders for goods and services. This time North Korea is tempting them with offers to pay in advance.

North Korea is Sweden's most unsuccessful trading partner. Its debt to Sweden totals about 600 million kronor, and it has not paid interest for any year since credit was granted. The result is that North Korea's total debt to Sweden currently amounts to well over 1 billion kronor.

North Korea has now lost all creditworthiness. The country is a big disappointment to the Export Credit Guarantee Board [EKN], the government agency which guarantees exporters that they will receive full payment for deliveries of goods and services even if the purchasing country does not pay.

Axel Wallen, head of the EKN, says: "We do not know how hard North Korea is trying to get contracts with Swedish firms. We have only heard that it is putting out feelers."

Contacts between North Korea and Swedish firms occur without the EKN's knowledge because cash transactions do not fall under the board's supervision.

A large number of the least developed countries have lost their creditworthiness, but from the Swedish standpoint, North Korea is the worst example.

Because the North Koreans frittered away their good credit, they are now being forced to make only cash deals with their suppliers. The whole world knows that the country does not keep its promises to pay back what it borrows.

North Korea promised Sweden in March 1981 that the interest would be paid within a short time and that the entire debt would be paid by the end of 1983. But no payments have arrived.

Now that the North Koreans are being forced to pay cash in all their business dealings in order to satisfy part of their large import requirements, the country's chance of making payments on its old debts is reduced.

## New Worry

Axel Wallen says: "This means that the cash transactions are a new worry for us. But we cannot get the system changed in any way, and neither can we prevent Swedish firms from concluding cash deals with that heavily indebted country."

In its desperate need for imported goods, North Korea is searching in every country for suppliers who may be tempted by cash deals. The law of the jungle now prevails, and there are no international agreements that can put a stop to the system so that the North Koreans will have something left over with which to pay off old debts.

As a result of North Korea's loss of creditworthiness, licenses are now required for all exports of goods to that country. Those licenses are issued by the Swedish Board of Commerce.

Bjorn Blomberg of the Board of Commerce says that so far, no increase in North Korean efforts to find Swedish suppliers has been noted. But license applications usually arrive at a late stage, when the negotiations between customer and supplier are nearly complete.

## Merchandise Only

It is primarily suppliers of merchandise only who might be interested in concluding cash deals with North Korea. When deliveries can be made quickly, the exporter runs a smaller risk of not getting paid.

Arne Fjallhed of the Cement Foundry says: "We would never dare do business with North Korea, even if the terms were payment in cash. Our construction projects usually take many years to complete."

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